

The Wheeling Intelligencer.

ESTABLISHED AUGUST 24, 1852.

WHEELING, W. VA., TUESDAY, JUNE 6, 1893.

VOLUME XLI--NUMBER 246

FINANCIAL CRISIS

Increased by Additional Business Disturbances.

A NUMBER OF THE CHICAGO BANKS

Feel the Effects of the Failure of Schaffner.

VERY HEAVY RUNS ON SEVERAL

started by the Excited Depositors, But the Banks Stand the Strain. Three Unimportant Failures in the City—The Financial Uncertainty Spreading, But no Serious Results. Gold in the Treasury—John C. New on the Situation—The President Will Call an Extra Session of Congress.

CHICAGO, June 5.—The failure of Herman Schaffner, which occurred last Friday, bore fruit to-day in well defined runs which were precipitated on almost if not every one of the savings banks of Chicago. The first to feel the effect of the excitement was the Bank of Commerce, where a great many Jewish citizens of the poorer class keep their accounts. These took alarm as the result of the Schaffner failure, and bore down upon the Bank of Commerce in full force at the opening hour. The tellers were doubled up and paid checks as fast as presented throughout the day.

The excitement spread and soon involved the other savings institutions. The Illinois Trust Company, which has a larger line of this class of deposits than any other bank in the city, amounting at times to over \$12,000,000, put on an extra force of tellers and paid every one as rapidly as possible, and at 3 o'clock posted notice on the front door that the bank would remain open until 9 o'clock to-night, and as long as the present excitement should continue. The Hibernian Bank, which, as its name implies, was the depository for a large number of Irish-Americans of small means was crowded all day, but found no difficulty in meeting the demand, and at 3 o'clock the excitement had perceptibly decreased.

The Dime Savings Bank paid a percentage only on each deposit. The Globe Savings Bank applied the thirty day rule. The Milwaukee Avenue Savings Bank sustained a moderate run throughout the day, and they too kept open house until 9 o'clock to-night. Equally spirited checking was noticeable upon the Prairie State Savings Bank and Union Trust Company, as well as upon the Avenue Savings Bank, but in no case was any alarm felt by well informed people. The situation was greatly aggravated by a number of board of trade brokers, who, for purposes of their own, devoted themselves to the circulation of rumors in which they involved at one time or another nearly every bank in the city and a large number of leading stock yards operators. Notwithstanding these malicious stories there is every reason to believe that none of the leading banking institutions, whether savings, state or national, of Chicago are in any danger of suspending.

The failure of Meadowcroft Bros., a minor institution, occurred, but aroused little or no interest in the minds of the general public. Their total deposits did not exceed \$200,000. At 12 o'clock to-night the Illinois Trust and Savings Bank was still paying off and the crowd of depositors anxious to draw their money was still as large as ever. The bank officials said that they cared nothing whatever for the run, but were rather pleased than otherwise to pay out the money, as it meant a big saving to the institution in interest. The quarterly instalment being due on July 1, all depositors who drew their money to-day have lost. The bank officials estimate that the run so far has given them a net profit of \$35,000. It was announced at midnight that the bank would not close as long as a single depositor cared to draw out a dollar.

CHICAGO FAILURES.

Three Small Ones—Two Merchants Among Them—Run on a Bank.

CHICAGO, June 5.—E. A. Armstrong & Co., dealers in uniforms, made a voluntary assignment this morning. Assets are stated to be \$275,000; liabilities \$105,000.

Meadowcroft Bros. & Co., private bankers, doing a commercial paper business similar to that of Hermann Schaffner & Co., the banking firm which made an assignment Saturday, closed their doors this morning. The concern was one of the oldest in the city. Their assets and liabilities are not stated.

A run on the Prairie State Savings Bank which started Saturday was resumed this morning. The officers are confident they have all means of available to meet all demands from depositors. The bank's business is practically confined to the West Side.

The property of A. Welsenbach, a clothing and shoe merchant, was seized by the sheriff this morning. Execution was made on judgments aggregating \$30,000. The liabilities are about \$75,000; assets \$50,000. His liabilities are, with the exception of about \$15,000 for goods, for borrowed money. The failure is said to have been precipitated by the assignment of Banker Hermann Schaffner, who is mysteriously missing.

CHICAGO SUB-TREASURY.

The Gold Reserve Drawn on for Shipment to Europe.

CHICAGO, June 5.—For the first time in many months the government gold reserve in the Chicago sub-treasury has been drawn on to meet the gold shipments from the east to Europe. A first consignment of \$1,000,000 has been dispatched. This shipment was made up of \$20 gold pieces, which were placed in canvas sacks and delivered to the United States express company for shipment to the east. When the gold had all been piled on the scale, the total weight was more than 3,000 pounds. There is yet a balance of more than \$7,000,000 in the sub-treasury in government funds. This is being added to daily by many of the Chicago banks,

which are largely depositing gold in exchange for currency. The very large stock of currency held for safe keeping at the sub-treasury for the convenience of local banks has been almost exhausted. To-day a single bank drew out \$50,000. The rule that no checks would be received by the department of internal revenue here went into force to-day, and those who came to pay taxes, and were unprovided with legal tender had to go without.

SITUATION AT MILWAUKEE.

Business Men Not Alarmed at the Flurry. The Panic Among Small Depositors.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., June 5.—A run is now in progress on the South Side Savings Bank. There is a slight run on the Second Ward Bank, but the demand on the Commercial Bank seems to have subsided. Affairs at other banks are about in their normal condition. The failure of F. T. Day, late on Saturday seems to have increased the nervous fears of small depositors. Business men are not in the least alarmed at the situation, and predict that the flurry will end in a day or two, unless it is aggravated by more failures.

The failures of Frank A. Lappen & Co. and the Plankinton Bank will be investigated by the grand jury. The grand jury called to investigate the matter of the recent affairs convened late this forenoon and Judge Wallber delivered his charge. He spoke about the firms and then read sections of the statutes relating to the obtaining of credit by false statements and to the acceptance of deposits when bank officials know that the bank is not in a sound condition. The first section, the court stated, referred to the Lappen matter, and the other to the Plankinton Bank. The action of Judge Wallber has created a sensation.

SANDUSKY SAVINGS BANK

Closes Its Doors—Unusually Heavy Demands—Depositors Will Lose Nothing.

SANDUSKY, O., June 5.—The doors of the Sandusky Savings Bank, which closed Saturday night upon what was generally supposed to be one of the soundest and safest institutions of the city were not opened this morning, but displayed the following announcement: "Owing to inability to realize upon assets at this time this bank has been compelled to assign. All depositors will be paid in full."

Intelligence of the assignment spread throughout the city like wildfire, and quickly a large crowd assembled in front of the banking house, but with it all very little excitement was manifested. The present trouble is ascribed directly to the heavy, though groundless, run that was made on the bank about ten weeks ago, and which it withstood successfully at that time, paying out upward of \$80,000 within two days, when the run ceased as suddenly as it had begun. This drain upon its immediately available resources handicapped the bank seriously, although it has been doing as much, or more, business since the flurry than before, such confidence did the people, especially the business community, have in its stability. Some heavy demands upon it during the closing days of last week, however, precipitated the crisis this time.

The available assets of the bank will aggregate fully \$300,000, while the liabilities at an outside estimate are only about \$205,000, and it was for that reason that an assignment was decided upon rather than a receivership.

John C. New On the Situation.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 5.—General John C. New, late consul general to London, ex-assistant secretary of the treasury and a leader among Indiana Republicans, was in Washington today. General New's former connection with the treasury department and his high reputation as a financier suggested an inquiry in regard to the financial situation. "I have no knowledge of the policy of the administration," said he, "but it ought to occur to anybody that the gold stringency in this country is due to the policy of purchasing silver bullion and paying gold for it, for the plan of issuing silver certificates amounts to the payment direct of gold for silver. The inevitable result of such a policy, if pursued, must be the placing of the United States on a silver basis."

"In Great Britain there is considerable unrest in financial circles and fluctuation of prices in all kinds of securities. This is due to overproduction, the participation in different kinds of promissive schemes and other local causes, and also to the bank failures in Australia, which, as everybody knows, directly affect the financial situation in Great Britain."

A Small Bank Fails.

New York, June 5.—The Shoe and Leather National Bank gave notice this afternoon that it will not clear for the Canal Street Bank after to-morrow. This will make it necessary for the Canal Street Bank to go into liquidation. Its deposits are about \$450,000.

The Canal Street Bank has been hard up for money for some days, and the decision of the Shoe & Leather Bank not to clear for it any longer was only reached this afternoon. Wall street is not concerned about the failure, and very little attention was paid to the suspension. The losses, if any, will fall upon the small business men in the immediate vicinity of the bank.

Leather Men Suspend.

New York, June 5.—Morris Scherwin, carrying on business under the name of Edward Bag & Bros., trunk, valise and bag manufacturer at Newark, N. J., and No. 607 Broadway, today acknowledged judgment against him for \$22,500. The sheriff has taken possession of Scherwin's stock. M. Warty Platzke, attorney for a number of creditors holding claims aggregating \$60,000 said to a reporter that the liabilities were about \$250,000; actual assets \$200,000. The failure is said to have been caused by poor collection and tight money market.

Failure in Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., June 5.—Washington Butchers Sons, provision dealers, to-day filed an assignment with George W. Lex as the assignee. No statement of assets or liabilities can be obtained. Tightness of the money market is the announced cause of the embarrassment.

Woolen Company Goes Up.

New York, June 5.—The failure of the Fort Ann Woolen Company, of Fort Ann, was announced this morning. The property of the company was attached and the mills shut down by the

sheriff. Inability to realize on goods in New York and the general stringency of the money market are given as causes of the failure. It is thought work will be resumed.

Gold in the Treasury.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 5.—One million dollars in gold has been withdrawn from the sub-treasury in New York for export to-morrow. This leaves the net gold in the treasury \$89,334,320. A gentleman who is in a position to know something about the financial policy of the administration said to a reporter to-day that his understanding was that Mr. Carlisle would go on using the gold reserve until it is much further reduced and rely upon Congress in extra session to relieve the situation.

National Bank Suspends.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 5.—Comptroller Eckels was informed to-day that the Merchants' National Bank of Fort Worth, Texas, capital \$250,000, failed to-day. The bank was closed on an order from the directors and Bank Examiner Stone was placed in charge.

Big Failure in Kansas.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., June 5.—The Kansas Grain Company, a big commission house with branch offices all over Kansas has failed.

AN EXTRA SESSION

Of Congress Will Be Called in September. What is Needed Now is Calmness—The President Intervened.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 5.—The President said this evening in reply to a direct question by a representative of the Associated Press that he intended to call an extra session of Congress not earlier than the first or later than the fifteenth of September, unless unexpected contingencies should necessitate an earlier meeting.

The President further said: "While there has been no mystery nor secrecy in regard to my intention in this matter, I think it not amiss that our people should be informed authoritatively that the time is at hand when the representatives in Congress will be called upon to deal with a financial condition which is the only menace to the country's welfare and prosperity. It is well for the people to take up the subject for themselves and arrive at their own conclusions as to the merits of a financial policy which obliges us to purchase idle silver bullion with gold taken from our reserve. One does not need the eye of a financier to see that this gold thus subtracted from the government's stock is eagerly seized by other nations for the purpose of strengthening their credit at our expense."

"It does not need the art of statesmanship to detect the danger that awaits upon the continuance of this operation. Already the timidity of capital is painfully apparent and none of us can fail to see that fear and apprehension in monetary circles will ultimately bring suffering to every humble home in our land."

"I think that between now and the meeting of Congress much depends upon the action of those engaged in financial operations and business enterprises. Our vast national resources and credit are abundantly sufficient to justify them in the utmost faith and confidence. If, instead of being frightened, they are conservative, and if instead of gloomily anticipating immediate disaster they contribute their share of hope and steadiness they will perform a patriotic duty and at the same time protect their own interests. What just now is needed is calmness in financial circles and reflection among our people."

A SCOTCH VERDICT.

The Accused Nebraska Officials Acquitted, but they have a Narrow Escape.

LINCOLN, NEB., June 5.—By a Scotch verdict the impeached officials have been reinstated; but they had a close call. The supreme court by a vote of two to one has declared Secretary of State Allen, Attorney General Hastings and Commissioner of Public Lands and Buildings Humphrey innocent of the charges brought against them by the legislature. Chief Justice Maxwell was the dissenter. He held that the three men were guilty of misdemeanors in office, and should be forever debarred from holding positions of trust in the public service.

The Judges Post and Norval in their opinions acquitted the accused of any intention of wrong doing, and thus restored them to their offices.

The Spanish Caravels.

New York, June 5.—The departure of the Spanish caravels has been postponed until to-morrow, owing to the fact that the tug Triton, which is to accompany them, is not yet ready. It is announced that the start will be made to-morrow morning.

CONDENSED TELEGRAMS.

Secretary Gresham has no information of threatened trouble in Corea, which would jeopardize American interests.

A hot wave struck Washington yesterday and several prostrations from heat have been reported, one of which proved fatal. William Bibbs, an engineer, dropped dead.

A dividend has been declared in favor of the creditors of the Corry National Bank, of Corry, Pa., of 10 per cent, making in all 60 per cent on claims proved, amounting to \$543,884.

It is ascertained that the Briggs trial, from beginning to end, cost the Presbyterian general assembly \$50,000. Col. Cook, of the prosecuting committee, spent \$20,000 out of his own pocket.

At Decatur, Ill., Judge Vail charged the grand jury to investigate the Bush lynching. He characterized the lynching as a cold-blooded murder, and the grand jury must ascertain who committed it.

A dispatch from Catlettsburg, Ky., says the greatest excitement exists in Breathitt county over the blowing up of the Hustler office by unknown parties last night about 11 o'clock. The Hustler was the sole cause of the local option law which was recently passed in that county.

Secretary Carlisle has dispensed with the services of eighteen inspectors of rags stationed at ports in Europe and directed that the work performed by these inspectors be hereafter discharged by United States consuls and United States marine hospital officers stationed at the several ports.

ROYAL TREASURES.

The Individual Exhibits of Queens of England and Italy.

VALUABLE TAPESTRIES AND LACES

Many Centuries Old Placed on View at the World's Fair—Diamonds in the Rough—Gems Removed From the Original Clay and Cut and Polished—The Quaint Exhibits of Japan Thrown Open to the Public. The Attendance Steadily Increasing—Denmark's Day.

Associated Press Daily World's Fair Special.

CHICAGO, June 5.—The individual exhibit of Victoria, queen of England and Ireland and empress of India, arrived at the World's Fair grounds this morning. Along with it came the individual exhibit of Marguerite, queen of Italy. These valuable additions to the attractions at the "White City" were brought from the safety deposit vaults, where they have lain since their arrival in Chicago, on a big wagon drawn by gold mounted harness and guided by a driver dressed in royal livery. The wagon was decorated with the royal colors of Great Britain and Italy.

The wagon was driven to the administration building, where it was formally received by President Higinbotham, Director General Davis and other World's fair officials. Brief speeches were made, after which Sousa's band played "Rule Britannia" and Italy's national air. Queen Victoria's exhibits consist of a great variety of fine tapestries, some of which have hung in the royal palace for centuries. These are of great value and have their safety guaranteed by a bond of \$100,000. The exhibit of Queen Marguerite consists largely of laces. Some of them are centuries old, while others are of modern make, but from ancient patterns.

DIAMONDS IN THE ROUGH.

Visitors at the fair to-day were given an opportunity of seeing diamonds removed from gem bearing clay brought here from Africa. The exhibit of the Cape Town, Africa, diamond mine, was put in motion, demonstrating the manner in which diamonds in the rough are taken from the earth.

Chief Skiff, of the mining building, in which the display is located, made a speech which was replied to by Consul Weimer, who is in charge of the exhibit. Five tons of gem bearing clay were brought here from Cape Town mines some time ago and portions of it were dropped into the big crusher this morning. When the clay was ground in small pieces a stream of water was turned on it, which left the hard globules containing the diamonds. The Zulus brought here by the company, wearing their native finery, sorted the gems. The diamonds were cut and polished by skilled workmen in view of the crowd. It is estimated that the stones contained in the five tons of clay will be worth \$1,000,000.

Yesterday's attendance has not yet been entirely figured up, but a partial count by Superintendent Tucker to-day shows 51,344 adults and 2,900 children's tickets. The crowds at the gates yesterday were handled in an admirable way, and through the work of ticket takers was almost doubled by the necessity of watching for passes on the "black list," the visitors suffered no inconvenience. To-day Inspector De Remer received several book passes which were used dishonestly and were taken up by the gateman. According to the estimate of the bureau of admission the paid attendance to-day will number between 65,000 and 70,000.

Illinois press association day at the fair has been set for June 16, and an interesting programme has been arranged, to begin at 11 o'clock in the morning in the Illinois building, and to be followed by a luncheon at 12:20.

QUAINT EXHIBITS.

The quaint exhibits of Japan in the fine arts building was opened this afternoon and a reception was given to invited guests from 2 to 5 o'clock. The single room in which the display is made was filled and great admiration was expressed at the thoroughness of the exhibit. A number of bronze figures in armor and strange pieces of statuary carved in wood and ivory guard the entrance to the door, above which is a huge ape carved in wood. Miniature statues in ebony, ivory and wood are found in the interior, and from the walls hang handsome tapestries of Japanese workmanship. After the inspection of the exhibit the guests were served with tea and lunch at the Japanese tea house.

The Princess Starts for Chicago.

New York, June 5.—The infant and her party started westward to-day to see the sights of the World's Fair and enjoy the hospitality of Chicago. The departure from the Hotel Savoy was at 11:10 o'clock, and the royal visitors were escorted to the Pennsylvania railroad ferry at the foot of West Thirty-fourth street by a battalion of the United States signal corps. Mayor Gilroy and the reception committee of twenty accompanied her to the train. The steamer General Slocum conveyed them to Jersey City, where the infant and her party boarded a special train and started for Chicago over the Pennsylvania railroad.

A MILE A MINUTE.

Princess Lialiole Rides on the Engine Over the Allegheny Mountains at Lightning Speed.

ALTOONA, Pa., June 5.—The train bearing the Princess Lialiole to Chicago arrived at Harrisburg at five o'clock. While engines were being changed a crowd of several hundred people surrounded the train and cheered for the infant until she appeared at the window. She leaned out, bowing and smiling at the people, while they cheered her.

While the princess was admiring the scenery along the picturesque Juniata after leaving Harrisburg she uttered an exclamation of surprise. Those of her party who were near her looked in the direction she was gazing and beheld a dozen young Americans splashing about in the water and apparently enjoying themselves in the most unconventional manner. The princess laughed and

called the attention of her party to the white skinned urchins. As the train entered the mountains the princess expressed a desire to ride on the engine. The train was stopped at Mount Union, thirty-six miles west of Harrisburg, and the princess stepped down to the platform and walked forward to the locomotive.

Engineer Fillington touched the throttle and old 1397 started off. The run was through one of the most interesting sections of the road. The Alleghenies towered on either hand. The swaying of the engine caused her to grasp the arm of the prince for support, but she held her position firmly.

The train was doing better than a mile a minute. The princess held on and seemed to enjoy the sensation of being shot through the air as from a cannon.

At Huntingdon the train was stopped and the princess climbed down, after having ridden twelve miles in twelve minutes.

At Altoona a telegram was received by Commander Davis in which it was stated that the duke of Veragua, a committee of citizens of Chicago would meet the infant at Valparaiso, Ind., in the morning and escort her to the city.

As the princess had not requested the committee to meet her it is a question of court etiquette whether she will receive them.

BOOTH IS DYING.

The Great Tragedian's Hours Are Numbered—Gradually Fading Away.

New York, June 5.—During the afternoon Joseph Jefferson, accompanied by his son and Mr. Blipham, called on the dying tragedian, Edwin Booth. Mr. Jefferson was permitted to see him and stood at the bedside for fifteen minutes. It is doubtful, however, if Mr. Booth recognized who it was. The well known comedian was doctored to tears as he saw the emaciated figure of his brother actor.

When Mr. Jefferson was there Edwin Booth was lying on his back, the right hand above his head. The eyes were closed for the greater part of the time, then they would open wide and stare vacantly. His breath came in gasps, and although all the windows in the room were thrown open he seemed to suffer greatly for want of air.

This is the 11:45 p. m. bulletin: "While there has been no marked change in Mr. Booth's condition, it must be admitted that he is slowly falling."

AN AERONAUT KILLED.

A Fall of Four Thousand Feet—A Horrible Sight Witnessed.

TRENTON, N. J., June 5.—Charles Y. Richmond, an aeronaut, made a three thousand foot ascension here to-day and lost his life. It was 5 o'clock and 4,000 spectators were gathered to witness the feat. Richmond rose gracefully, sailing with the wind in a south-westerly direction.

When he cut loose from the balloon it was noticed by the spectators that the parachute failed to work properly and they were horrified to see Richmond descend with lightning rapidity, making revolutions in the air as he came down.

Several women fainted and everybody in the great throng was thrilled or sickened by the spectacle. Richmond landed in a muddy little stream, and if he was alive when he touched its surface, he was drowned. He belonged in Springfield, Ill.

Another Aeronaut's Fate.

BERLIN, June 5.—An aeronaut named Behrens undertook to make a "balloon ascension" yesterday assisted by Rosita Calvarini. The balloon was prematurely liberated and Behrens was carried off clinging to the ropes of the balloon, while Calvarini remained in safety on the earth. The balloon descended twenty miles distant.

BIG BANK ROBBERY

And a Desperate Fight—One Man Killed and Four Wounded.

St. Louis, Mo., June 5.—Word reaches here late to-night from Rogers, Ark., as follows: The People's Bank at Bentonville, six miles west of here was robbed this afternoon by six men. The robbery was committed about 2:30, while the president and assistant cashier were in the bank, and the robbers secured from ten to fifteen thousand dollars. Before the robbers escaped with their booty, which was carried away in a meal sack, two of them were wounded. The assistant cashier was also wounded, as also was one citizen and the president of the bank, and one citizen was killed.

The Home Rule Debate.

LONDON, June 5.—In the house of commons to-day Irish Chief Secretary Morley stated in response to questions that the royal Irish constabulary possessed 17,000 Irish of arms, and the usual quantity of ammunition.

Joseph Chamberlain brought up the question of the discovery of grave errors in the excise accounts, which almost obliterate the 500,000 pounds sterling with which Ireland, according to Mr. Gladstone, was to begin her home rule career. Mr. Chamberlain asked whether the government had completed the inquiries being made upon the subject.

Mr. Gladstone replied that the estimates upon which the financial clauses of the home rule bill were based were being revised and would shortly be presented to parliament.

McGlynn's Whereabouts.

New York, June 5.—Notwithstanding the many assertions that the Rev. Dr. Edward McGlynn has sailed for Rome in apocryphal steamers, it is known by his closest friends that he is in reality in the Trappist monastery near Lexington, Ky., and that he will stay there some time, probably all the summer, doing penance.

Dr. McGlynn, in many of his Cooper Union lectures, declared he would never go to Rome in sack cloth and ashes and it is said that the retreat is in the nature of a compromise suggested by Mgr. Satoli and agreed to by Dr. McGlynn, after consultation with his friends.

Domestic Machine Factory Closed.

New York, June 5.—Judge Kirkpatrick, receiver of the Domestic Sewing Machine Co., has closed the factory at Newark because two weeks' wages is now due the men and there is no money in sight to pay them with. He said that as soon as an inventory could be made the shops would be started up to put in shape for the market about \$1,000,000 worth of material now lying unfinished.

MISS LIZZIE BORDEN

On Trial for Her Life for the Terrible Murder of

HER FATHER AND STEPMOTHER.

One of the Most Famous Murder Mysteries of Modern Times Recalled by the Arrangement of the Girl—The Story of the Crime Retold—The Circumstances Which Caused Her Arrest—A Jury Completed and the Trial Begun at New Bedford, Mass.

New Bedford, Mass., June 5.—To-day Lizzie Borden took her seat in the prisoner's dock of the superior court here and a battle royal between the most eminent criminal lawyers in the state, with a woman's life and honor at stake, began.

On the fourth day of August, 1892, between 9:30 and 11:30 a. m. Andrew Jackson Borden and Abby Durfee Borden were murdered at their home in Fall River. This much is known, and the horrible brutality of the affair has excited national interest, but just when and by whom these deeds were committed are questions which the court and the jury and eminent counsel will try to solve and for which they will assemble here to-day. Briefly put, the case stands as follows:

Lizzie Abberden, daughter of Andrew Jackson Borden, a woman about thirty-three years old; her stepmother, Abby Durfee Borden, and Bridget Sullivan, a servant, were the only members of the family about the house when Mr. Borden came home at about 10:45 that morning. Bridget let him in at the front door and in a few moments went to her room up stairs. She had been engaged a good part of the morning out of doors washing windows. In the absence of proof to the contrary, Lizzie's story must be accepted for the time relative to the acts of herself and her father until she discovered his dead body. After he came in she assisted him to get in a comfortable position on the lounge in the sitting room, she says, taking off his boots and putting on his slippers. (A photograph of the body taken after discovery shows this statement to have been incorrect—the boots were on the feet.) Then she went into the yard, stopped a few moments to gather and eat some pears, passed on into the barn and spent ten or fifteen minutes hunting lead to make fishing line sinkers.

THE MURDER DISCOVERED.

Going into the house she found that her father had been murdered, and called the servant, sending her at once for Dr. Bowen, who lived nearby. Then she sat down on the outside steps, and was thus seen by Mrs. Addie Churchill, a neighbor, and asked what the matter was. She told Mrs. Churchill of the murder of her father. Mrs. Churchill came to the house at once, and asked for Mrs. Borden. Lizzie knew nothing of her whereabouts, but called to mind the fact that her stepmother had told her previously that she had received a note from a friend, and in response was intending to call on that friend. However, Bridget was requested to look for mistress, but she objected to going alone, and Mrs. Churchill went with her. As the two women approached the top of the stairs leading to the second floor they saw on the floor of the guest chamber the body of Mrs. Borden. It was soon learned that she, too, had been murdered in about the same manner that her husband had been, viz— with heavy blows from a sharp instrument, probably an ax or a hatchet. It was definitely determined at an autopsy subsequently held, that Mrs. Borden had been killed before her husband.

Sheriff Wright had made all the preparations he could to handle the crowd, which he knew would get about the court house and struggle to get in. All the available policemen and deputy sheriffs were pressed into service inside and outside the building.

During the present trial Chief Justice Mason will preside. His associates will be Justices Blodgett and Dewey.

It was just 11 o'clock when a closed carriage drew up at the rear of the court house. A deputy sheriff stepped out of it and held out his hand to assist Lizzie Borden.

The court having been duly opened, the task of securing a jury was begun, the prisoner, as is the law of Massachusetts, challenging in person whenever prompted by her counsel. At 4:45 p. m. the jury was completed and the court adjourned until morning.

The Bering Sea Case.

PARIS, June 5.—The British members of the Bering Sea arbitration tribunal regard the conclusion of the Anglo-Russian agreement as sealing during 1893 as a strong argument against the American claim of extensive rights in the sea to the exclusion of the British. Great Britain's representatives are determined to abide by their interpretation of the arbitration treaty. E. J. Phelps, counsel for the United States, will now sum up the American case until the argument on the question of regulation shall have been concluded.

Steamship Arrivals.

SOUTHAMPTON, June 5.—Arrived—Trave, New York.

QUEENSTOWN, June 5.—Arrived—Lord Gough, Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, June 5.—Arrived—Lord Oliva, Liverpool.

NAPLES, June 5.—Arrived—Weser, New York.

BOSTON, June 5.—Arrived—Bothnia, Liverpool.

BALTIMORE, June 5.—Arrived—Weimer, Bremen.

NEW YORK, June 5.—Arrived—Berlin, Southampton; Spain, London.

Weather Forecast for To-day.

For West Virginia, Western Pennsylvania and Ohio, fair, preceded in the morning by showers; cooler, west winds.

THE TEMPERATURE SATURDAY.

As furnished by C. Schaefer, druggist, corner Market and Fourteenth streets.

7 a. m
